

vertical dark-brown stripes on his head and three broad bands of the same colour on the middle femora. Perhaps the thorax is worthy of more than usual attention on account of its extraordinary length. The prothorax, or first division, is very short and bears the first pair of legs which come off from the centre; the second division, or mesothorax, is easily the longest segment in the body, averaging $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; while the third, or metathorax, is a little shorter than the second, in the last two cases the legs being situated at the very extremity of the joints, respectively. The final segment of the male terminates in a pair of pincer-like claspers with which he seizes the female securely when mating.

Copulating habitus. Copulation occurs frequently and is often of some duration. *In coitu* the abdomen of the male is ranged at the side of the female in a slanting position, the tip being hooked upward somewhat after the manner in which a scorpion carries its tail, and brought forward to meet the genital opening of the female which is situated on the eighth segment of the abdomen: the claspers seize just above the opening and the union is made immediately. The front and middle pairs of legs are usually employed to grasp the female, while the third pair is extended outwards as a support. The female holds to her resting place chiefly by the second and third pairs of legs. Sometimes one of the front legs will act as a support, say on the side of the cage, while the other hangs out into space. The front pair, however, is often extended straight forward and placed close together appearing as only one member, or spread out widely apart and raised somewhat upwards in much the same attitude as that of the praying mantis, a near relative of the walking stick. Oviposition begins at once.

Oviposition. This occurs in late summer and autumn, from about the middle of August to October. The female walking stick has no interest whatever in her eggs after she has laid them. She scatters them indiscriminately from wherever she happens to be, dropping them from the topmost branches of some oak or from a low coppice to the earth—it is all the same to her,—she has finished with them entirely and neither knows nor cares afterwards what becomes of them. On the ground the majority get covered up in the long grasses or become hidden among the dead leaves, mosses and general debris of the woods at autumn time in this way they receive protection from birds and other enemies until hatching in June.

Oviposition is an interesting performance. When ready to be deposited the egg is slowly pushed down the oviducts to the exterior and as it emerges the egg guides are forced downward to receive it. It glides on to these and is held there as if in a hand, being supported on either side by two finger-like processes. The black and shiny portion lies at the top of the guides and the whitened area with its crease and scar at the bottom. The operculum end appears last. The egg is held about 5 minutes on the guides and when dry the female stirs by walking a step or two, or vigorously jerks her abdomen sideways, sending the egg from her to the ground. From laboratory records this summer, the two females I had confined in cages laid respectively 152 and 141 eggs, at an average rate of three a day. Oviposition was carried on intermittently with copulation, eggs being laid up to within a few hours of the death of the female. Perhaps one of the strangest habits peculiar to some of the females at this time,